

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NORTH-CAROLINIAN.

To the Public.

As the Rev. Mr. Turner has published in the last North Carolinian, a personal attack upon me, claiming that I have made certain misrepresentations concerning him, I deem it a duty, which I owe to myself and the public, to offer an explanation of some things contained in his communication.

In relation to the business of the State Clerk, the facts were these: At the meeting of the Presbytery, in Autumn last, Rev. Col. McIver introduced a number of resolutions on the state of the church. The vote was taken, not by yeas and nays, but by general acclamation. I did not vote on either side. As there was no opposition, the mover proposed that the vote should be recorded—unanimous. I rose and stated that I did not mean to make many remarks, that my sentiments on these subjects were well known, and that I could not consent the vote should be recorded—unanimous, but had no objection to recording it—*nem. con.* To this the mover said he had no objection, and it was accordingly ordered to be so recorded. I was directed, as Clerk, to publish such part of the minutes as I should consider interesting, in the Watchman. I published these resolves, and added, in brackets, to the phrase, *nem. con.*—"the minority not choosing to express an opinion." On making the record, I added the same phrase, supposing I was adding a fair translation of the words, without meaning to call in question any right of the Presbytery. At the meeting of Presbytery, this Spring, when the records were read, this minute was also read. Mr. Turner then introduced the resolution he names, and a vote of censure was passed. The ground of objection was, that these words formed no part of the minutes of Presbytery. I then resigned the office; but as it always was the case in resigning an office, the records were in my hands till a successor was chosen. The temporary clerk had nothing to do with them, as his office was created for a different and distinct purpose. While the book was thus in my hands, I erased those words which were declared not to belong to the records, and with just as much propriety as I should have erased any other words which had been placed there by mistake. My business was to leave the books in order. Here, it was said, was a phrase out of order. What less then could I do, than place the book in order before I resigned it? Mr. Turner, however, is the last man, who should complain of me for an interpolation—for in a document which he was to read in public, relating to difficulties existing between him and myself, and where the phraseology had been specifically agreed upon, and where I was very particular to require that nothing should be added, he added a phrase to suit himself, and read the document, as altered, when I was absent. The phrase which he added, gave a material difference to the complexion of the document; and yet this is the man who complains of me for interpolating a sentence, which can be taken in no other light than a mere translation of a Latin phrase.

The expression as quoted by Mr. Turner, contains an entirely different meaning from the words inserted. His words are, "the minority not choosing to vote," which he takes to be a defiance of the authority of the Presbytery. The words inserted were, "the minority not choosing to express an opinion," which means nothing more than that they did not choose to say any thing upon the subject, as was the fact.

As to the expression concerning the *Comb-Maker*, I merely stated a fact. He used the expression, and uttered it with a sneer—as many, who were present, can testify. He says that my remarks concerning an assertion about the witnesses, are a "palpable falsehood." So far as the word *most* was concerned, it was an error. That error has been corrected. But as to the assertion of *perjury*, he used the expression more than once, in the commencement of his remarks, but afterwards altered his phraseology, and said that he would not assert that the witnesses had perjured themselves, but that their testimony was perjury, and that there was a great deal of false swearing among the witnesses. The "flat contradiction" he gives me concerning remarks used by him, in relation to the pamphlet, is refuted by his own explanation. I did not pretend to give his precise words, and in his explanation he admits the substance of what I ascribed to him. Next comes the University. It is true, I signed the report drawn up by Mr. McIver. It was done without much examination; but if I rightly remember, it is not highly censurable. It is true also that we had some conversation about the Library, in which reference was had only to the College Library, not to those of the Societies, as was distinctly stated. These are splendid and valuable collections, not exceeded by any of the kind in the country. The Library of the University is certainly deficient, and by no means such as the State of North Carolina ought to furnish to a great State institution. The information which he says formed the ground of his objection to the University, he claims as obtained from me. To say nothing of the impropriety of dragging private and confidential conversation into public, as evidence against an individual to excite popular clamor, I seize the opportunity to state, candidly, what are my views of that respectable institution. First, then, I observe that his main objection against it, arises from its anti-Presbyterian character. Mine arises from the state of moral feeling. I speak it with delicacy—but it cannot be denied that there has been a sad prevalence of intemperance, and of the kindred evils of dissipation. The faculty and the trustees are my authority for this, as was testified by the resolutions and measures they adopted, and published at the last Commencement. Moreover, the very regulations previously adopted, clearly exhibit the same fact. I know also that it has been a matter of trembling anxiety with many a parent, when proposing to commit his son to the University for education.

That my objections to the University do

not arise from any supposed anti-Presbyterian influence, may be inferred from the articles published in the Register, to which Mr. Turner alludes. The want of a decided religious and moral influence, was there distinctly mentioned; and as a remedy, it was strenuously urged that a stated chaplain be provided, no matter of what denomination, provided he be a talented, courteous, pious and devoted man.

The insinuation that these articles were aimed at Gov. Swain, is entirely without foundation. No man respects that gentleman more than I do. Those articles were written, not with a design in any way to injure, but with a direct design to benefit the institution. The University, as it appeared to me, was not regarded in all the importance that it ought to be by the people of this State. To awaken public attention; to show what ought to be done, both by the University and by the people, to place it in that elevated position which it ought to hold, was the object of the writer. All the articles that were thought capable of being misconstructed, were read to two of the trustees, in manuscript, and such alterations as they suggested, were made. That I am not unfriendly to the University may, aside from my assertion, be inferred from the fact that at this time, one-eighth of all the regular students were wholly or chiefly prepared for college by me. And there is now in the school with which I am connected, a class of eight, or more, who expect to go this season to that institution to complete their course. I hope I shall be pardoned, if I say further, that I feel a strong attachment to the University, and an ardent desire to see it flourish, and become the pride of the State. The prevalence of the evils mentioned, I cannot but deplore, as I consider them the prominent reason why it does not flourish to a greater extent. I have uniformly advocated the cause of the University when the subject has been brought into the Presbytery. I have ever maintained that it is better to sustain the University—make it what it should be, a first rate seminary—than attempt at present to establish other colleges, by which means the whole effort in education would be crippled. As a citizen of the State, I feel a deep interest in the University, and as a friend of education, I wish to see it placed on a high elevation, that it may shed a brilliant light through every part of the community.

I have thus explained all that appears to me to need explanation in the communication of Mr. Turner. I have endeavored to do this in a calm and dispassionate manner. I have not intentionally misconstrued anything connected with the communication or transactions of Mr. T. If I have done so unwittingly, I shall be gratified to learn that I have mistaken him. I might have lashed my feelings into a storm, and poured out upon him a torrent of invective—but would that have helped the cause? Mr. Turner has taken his own course in managing the intercourse with me. It is a course that will fill him with sorrow, when the calmness of age has succeeded the rashness of youth. It is a course which will afford him no pleasure on a dying bed. The spirit, he has manifested, from his first outbursts upon me, is any thing else than what I understand to be the spirit of the Christian. He accuses me in his communication, of taking advantage of his absence, to publish remarks to his disadvantage. This, it seems to me, is said with an ill-grace, when, according to his own statement, he is going about the country telling people of his opposition to me, and of course trying to make unfavorable impressions against me, in connection with the school, in order to induce people to subscribe in aid of the institution. The truth is, there were certain resolutions passed at the Presbytery, impugning my character before the public. I called for a copy, but could not then obtain it. I have sent a special message to him, as clerk, for a copy, but could not procure it. He was ordered to publish, but he has not done so. What other inference can I draw from this, than that he wants to make use of all these things, in passing over the country, to my disadvantage, while I have no opportunity to meet him? This is the reason why I came forth in the public prints—to endeavor to counteract those impressions, which I at first supposed, and now by his own confession, know, he is trying to produce.

This is a plain statement of facts. Mr. Turner may call it a lie, and me a liar. He may say it is all a "PALPABLE FALSEHOOD!" a "GROSS MISREPRESENTATION!" He may call it a *mediocrity attempt to injure him*. He may talk about a "poor victim of persecution"—about my "harranguing the students"—about a "vehement harrangue"—about "this innocent being"—the "immaculate gentleman," and about "lying in ambush, like a tawny Indian." He may call me a "notorious slanderer"—a "VENOMOUS REPTILE!" and stigmatize me with scores of epithets. All this may do for a South Carolinian. It may be consistent with that religion which he thinks it his duty to inculcate. It may be a part of the system of Old Schoolism, which he intends we shall submit to—but I cannot believe that North Carolina will thank her "adopted son" for teaching such a kind of religion among her native-born children; nor can I believe it will pass as creditable for a minister, or decent for a Christian, or honorable for a man, thus to trifle with the character and standing of an individual, against whom he dares not bring a charge, in a proper manner, before a proper tribunal. SIMEON COLTON.

FOR THE NORTH-CAROLINIAN.

To the Presbyterians of North Carolina, especially those connected with the Presbytery of Fayetteville.

Beloved Christian Brethren:—In an article, which has appeared in the last Number of the "North Carolinian," over the signature of "Civis," you have been addressed, in a serious inquiry, concerning your own rights, and the rights of others; and you have been kindly warned, to take heed, lest your own should, ultimately, be so far invaded, as essentially to change your condi-

tion, and entirely to divest you of the character of freemen. If there be, indeed, a real cause, for sounding in your ears, this tocsin of alarm, it must be admitted, that you are laid under very great obligations, to this writer, for the benevolent interest he has taken, in your welfare and happiness. He would fain persuade you, that, in the Presbytery of Fayetteville, he, and the select few who embrace his views of Ecclesiastical polity, are the only true friends to civil and religious liberty; and that all the rest are arbitrary and oppressive tyrants, who would bind you, if they could, in the galling chains of despotism. I apprehend, however, that, if he expects to succeed in persuading you that this is the fact, he will find, in the end, that he has formed a very mistaken estimate of your character. Presbyterians will not "take" the "opinions" of "Civis," or of any body else, "upon trust;" nor will they blindly take it for granted, that every man who vehemently appeals to their love of liberty, is a safe guide to be followed, in seasons of public excitement. There is a maxim of inspired wisdom, which "Civis," would do well to bear in mind. It is recorded in *Proverbs* xviii. 17. "He that is first in his own cause seemeth just; but his neighbor cometh and searcheth him."

It is not my purpose, brethren, to undertake a critical review of this writer's effort, to depreciate his brethren, and exalt himself, in your estimation. All I aim at, is, to shew you, in a few words, that, however clear his reasoning may appear to himself, and however conclusive it may really be, when applied to its own proper and legitimate objects, it is utterly inapplicable to the object, to which he undertakes to apply it. It has not the most remote bearing upon the character, or design, or object, of the resolution recently offered and discussed in the Presbytery of Fayetteville, which he takes so much pains, and manifests so much solicitude, to hold up to your reprobation. In place, then, of addressing your passions, I will rather make my appeal to your common sense; and, in doing this, I will take it for granted, that you are not altogether so ignorant of passing events as this very kind and courteous writer would represent you, when he speaks of you, as "not accustomed to look with a critical eye upon the recent transactions of our Ecclesiastical judicatories."

The short and plain account of the matter, then, is this. It is well known to you all, that, for about nine years past, there has existed, in our church, a painful struggle, in which the question was,—Shall Orthodoxy or Heresy be triumphant?—and one result of this struggle has been, the commencement, twelve months ago, at a meeting of the General Assembly, of a separation of the conflicting parties, in this struggle. This separation had then only commenced; and it was thought very important to the restoration and subsequent permanency of peace in the church, that, in as short a time, and in as easy a manner as possible, the separation thus begun, should be completed. To open the way for the accomplishment of this desirable object, the General Assembly of 1838 adopted an act for the purification and pacification of the church, in which a practical course of procedure was marked out for the several Synods and Presbyteries; in attending to which, within the past year, many of you are aware, that extensive good, under the divine blessing, has been effected. The resolutions complained of by "Civis," had for their object, the continued progress of a reformation, which, many of you are aware, has long been greatly desired by the best friends of the church; and how much soever he would persuade you to the contrary, the fact is certain, that the effect of these resolutions has been salutary; and that the cause of Orthodoxy has gained by them, in the judgment of all who are capable of taking a calm, dispassionate, and unprejudiced view of this subject.

Whether it be, that "Civis," in the midst of abundant evidence, is himself unable to perceive these things; or that, perceiving them, he seeks to hide them from your view, and hopes, by throwing dust in your eyes, to keep you in ignorance of them, is a question of which, I shall not attempt the solution. If the former, his infatuation demands compassion;—if the latter, you have, certainly, no reason to thank him, for the compliment he would thus bestow on you, in relation to your powers of discernment. He may take either horn of the dilemma; and I will venture to assure him, no one among you, will envy his position.

I perfectly agree with "Civis," that "the best men are liable to err," and that "the heat of party-zeal may strike a deadly blow, while the hand that wields it is unsuspected."

While I agree with him, in this sentiment, he must excuse me for adding, that, in my judgment, and in the judgment of many of his brethren entitled to more of his respect and love than he seems willing to accord to them, he has, on this subject, in repeated instances, grievously erred; and, as to "the heat of party-zeal," it is no difficult matter to perceive, who has partaken most copiously of that exhilarating draught.

I am, beloved Christian brethren,

Yours fraternally,

COLIN McIVER.

FOR THE NORTH-CAROLINIAN.

Mr. Holmes.—The Editor of the Observer seems to have worked himself into a passion, at the remarks of FAIR PLAY, in your paper of last week; and is disposed to give vent to his feelings, in language not very courteous.—Now, sir, I am not disposed to do the editor of the Observer injustice—neither will I knowingly misrepresent him. And if he did not support Mr. Culpepper by his vote, (as he says he did not, he is certainly to be believed,) nor yet advocate his election through the columns of his paper, he then stands acquitted, so far. Yet I would like to know if he did not, by his course, give him the same aid, and perhaps more efficient aid, than if he had directly voted for him? We all know the device of the federalist party has always been "divide and conquer!" And if Mr. Culpepper could be elected with more certainty, by splitting the votes of the Republican party, than the end justified the means—and Mr. C.

"federalist, and Adams man" as he was, was elected. This policy of the federalists, of dividing the republican party, has been practised on more than one occasion in this State. We, at one time, had the "Barbour ticket," (quere, who were the delegates from this county to the Barbour convention?) and more recently, the "Judge White Ticket." In every instance, the object was the same, viz: the election of a federalist or a modern Whig. In the two last instances, the device was discovered by the people, and they put the seal of their disapprobation on it. But admitting that the editor of the Observer neither voted for, nor advocated the election of Mr. C. did his readers then hear the outcry against ministers of the gospel becoming candidates for popular favor? Did he then deem it his duty to call the attention of the people to the great impropriety of the act? Let him "search his file," and I will venture to guess he will find nothing of the kind there. Then why (I repeat it) this "holy horror?" If it was not wrong in Mr. C. it certainly is not now in William A. Morris. And the Observer's object in commending the subject to the special attention of the people of the district, at this time, can only excite a prejudice against the candidate of the republican party. But we hope with him, that "there is too much sterling integrity in this Congressional district" to be led away by such a puerile attempt to play on the prejudices of the public.

FAIR PLAY.

FOREIGN.

LATE AND HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM PERU.

THE VICTORY OF THE CHILIAN ARMY CONFIRMED.

From the New York Express. We have been politely furnished by a highly respectable Commercial House with the following late and important letter, which has been received via Jamaica. It will be seen that the recent report of the Victory of the Chilean Army over that of the Protector, is confirmed. Lima, before this, fallen.

LIMA, January 22, 1839.

The army of the confederation, commanded by the Protector in person, was entirely destroyed by the Chili Peruvian army at Tumbay, on the 20th inst. The Protector and several of the Provincial officers arrived at Lima on the 24th inst., and have since gone to the South. We expect the Chileans daily, their advance guard having been for two days within fifteen leagues of the city. No opposition will be made to their entrance.

The castles of Callao have a garrison of about one thousand men, and are being hastily provisioned for a siege. Most of the foreign merchants (ourselves amongst the number) are embarking as many of their goods now at Callao as they can before the castles are invested.

The goods to our consignment will be deposited on board the American brig, Richard Alsop, J. E. Engle, master, to remain in the bay of Callao, or proceed to Chorrillas as may be determined on hereafter.

GENERAL SELECTIONS.

NORTH CAROLINA GOLD MINE.

The Charlotte Journal gives an account of the discovery of a very rich ore at the Lemmon's Mine. It is believed by gentlemen who have seen the ore that one bushel of the best would be worth at least \$500.00, and the poorest about \$100. This mine is situated on a ridge running from Fox's Hill in a southwesterly direction to the Catawba river, and in every instance where the ridge has been penetrated fine specimens of its richness have been discovered. A new mine has lately been opened on the land of Elam Hunter, about five miles east of Charlotte, the ore of which is considered good. This land, which would have been considered high at \$500, has been increased in value several thousand.—The Rodgers' mine, about seventeen miles east of Charlotte, discovered several months ago, is also found to be rich in the precious metal, masses having been found embedded in quartz rock, one piece itself being worth \$300. The Rudisill mine, which has not been worked for some months, has been re-opened with a fine prospect of success. Every indication seems to strengthen former opinions, that the mineral resources of that region are almost inexhaustible.

FROM FLORIDA.

We learn from Tampa Bay, (says the Tallahassee Floridian of the 4th inst.) that a short time since the hostile Indians under Nehe-Stoco-Matta, principal Chief of the Tallahassee, with 100 warriors, went into Tampa and carried off all the Indian prisoners at that post. They likewise returned the night following, crossed the river and reconnoitered the post and barracks. They refused to come in to treat with the whites, and left word with a white man whom they held prisoner during one night, that if General Macomb, wished to treat with them he must come to their camp. It is said they are unwilling to leave the Territory until better satisfied of the situation of their friends who have emigrated—that they will retire down the Peninsula and defend themselves until overpowered.—No depredations have been committed recently, and they declare their intention to remain peaceable unless disturbed by the whites. We have no intimation of Gen. Macomb's further movement.

COPIAH COUNTY, (Miss.)—We learn that the sheriff of Copiah county has in his hands executions to the amount of \$250,000, which must be satisfied by the April term of the court. Really, these times are alarmingly hard.

Saml. Stebbins of Northampton, Mass. has made 2000 lbs. Maple Sugar this season as pure as the nicest brown Havana.

On Thursday, the 9th instant, the Hon. Richard G. Duval was introduced by the Secretary of State to the President, and delivered his credentials as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of the Republic of Texas.—Globe.

During the month of April there were received at Cincinnati, by the Miami Canal, 17,444 bbls. Flour, and 6,532 bbls. Whiskey.

Washington. To what degree of credit these accusations may be entitled, we have no means of judging—never having the pleasure of hearing or reading his sentiments on these interesting subjects; but, of one thing we are very certain, the *Wheeling Times* is the most welcome periodical we get from Virginia.

In reply to this, the Editor of the *Times* makes the following acknowledgement:

"We select the above paragraph from the highly complimentary article in the Ohio State Journal of the 3d inst. for the purpose of saying that in accusing us of being a federalist, the *Loco focus* do not belie us. Neither do they in accusing us of having little respect either for the political or moral character of Mr. Jefferson. In the first of these opinions we doubtless differ from many of our Whig friends. In the latter there can be no difference of opinion among honest men, who have made themselves familiar with the character and writings of the Apostle of Democracy."

The *Times* is a leading modern Whig paper, and stands high with its party. Can the people of this Republic any longer doubt about the leading doctrines that divide parties? There is not a particle of difference between the Whigs and the ancient Federalists. They all bitterly despise the principles of Thomas Jefferson.

PARTIES IN GEORGIA.

We have nailed our streamer to the mast. It floats on the breeze. Each refreshing blast exhibits new beauties in its azure ground; and we love its bright columns so, that we will battle to the last in its defence.

But where is the Opposition flag? Echo answers, "where?" Let the editor of the *Journal* show us where it waves on high. We have scanned the horizon round and round, and no where can we discover it.

But we have said that "many of the Opposition on the seaboard" are in favor of Mr. Van Buren in preference to any other candidate now in the field. We repeat the assertion. Let the editor of the *Journal*, however, bring out a man, who cannot be "in the field," and the table may be turned. He must therefore bring out his hero, or we have won the game. Then let him bring him out at once.

The editor says he has "authority," for contradicting our assertion. Give us the "authority," then, in letters of black and white. We say, the Opposition on the seaboard are more in favor of Mr. Van Buren than of any other candidate now in the field—and we say, the Opposition on the seaboard are more in favor of Mr. Van Buren than of any other candidate now in the field—and we say further, that we believe he will receive the votes of many who opposed his last election. This is well known, and cannot be contradicted. The "insinuation," therefore, must stand until disproved.

In conclusion, we ask no man to change his principles. Principles founded on honor and truth are always right. We have many opponents whose principles we believe to be based on as good a foundation as our own. Yet we differ. Heart has much to do with principles; and a good heart can never imbibe or retain bad principles. A man may be misinformed; he may take a wrong view of a subject; and hence the purest principles may be led into error. Is he, when the light of experience has illumined his path—when reason has had her full sway—to continue in that error? Is the man who looked on Martin Van Buren as an enemy of the South, an Abolitionist, still to continue demented—still to adhere to that opinion, when he knows that Mr. Van Buren has voted, given his casting vote in favor of Southern rights, and declared that he would deem it a duty paramount to the Constitution to veto a bill seeking to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and that he does not recognize the right of Congress to interfere with the institution of slavery?—Forbid it every principle of honor, of right, and justice!—*Savannah Georgian*.

From the Georgia Constitutionalist.

We have never seen the distinctions between the Democratic and Federal parties more forcibly and beautifully drawn, than in the following extract from a recent speech, delivered in the Virginia House of Delegates, by Mr. Smith of Culpepper.

"Our principle, sir, the Democratic principle, must win favor as it is understood. It is a principle of humanity, benevolence and love. It seeks to abuse no man, but to elevate all. It seeks to alleviate human suffering—to bind up the broken-hearted, and make us love our brother as ourselves. It labors to purify the affections and expel from the human heart that selfishness which is the source of such innumerable woes. It teaches, without ceasing, the lofty principles of unadulterated philosophy, in order that man may be all that the creature should be, who is made after God's own image. It is a principle of renovation and change, with ceaseless effort for the happiness of man, and bears the same relation to the moral that the Christian principle does to the religious world. The principles of both are LOVE, for both seek the happiness of man. The one seeks to perfect the character of man here below; the other in addition thereto, seeks to make him fit company for the society of just men made perfect. In fact, the only difference between these vital and glorious principles is, that one is of Earth, and the other of Heaven. Our principles teach that all mankind are free and equal. Impress this doctrine upon the heart, and we must love our brother as ourselves. Let us do this and we must have charity and humility, and then, sir, with our hearts thus purified, attuned to Love, the Christian laborer has naught to do, but to invoke the regenerating principles of divine grace. The Democratic principle is the grand moral adjunct of the Christian principle; and it is the bounden duty of every son of Heaven to spread it far and wide. Sir, the foe of Democratic principle is the Aristocratic principle. What are its characteristics? Pride, vain glory and ambition. It turns with loathing and disgust from the laboring millions. It considers the many as only fit to be hewers of wood and drawers of water. Its affections are of this world, and it goes up into high places and thanks the Lord it is not as that publican. What chance has the Christian laborer here? And such is the principle which regulates the political con-

duct of a very large portion of our Whig adversaries.

Is it then wonderful, Mr. Speaker, that our principles should have borne us on conquering and to conquer? Is it wonderful that under its rule we should have determined, as I have before remarked, "to conquer or die" beneath its ample and imperishable folds."

From the Washington Globe.

A late number of the Boston Liberator contains the following extract of a speech of the Rev. Chester Wright: No one can read it without perceiving in the manner in which this champion of the cause of abolition handles Mr. Clay's late speech—declaring his dissent from the schemes of the black branch of Whiggery—that the leaders of the abolitionists do not mean to prejudice him deeply with their followers. They look upon his long deferred and reluctant opposition to them as but a sacrifice to obtain Southern support, and they know that, without some diversion in that quarter, they cannot expect to derive the least countenance for their party in the next Presidential election. They remember that Mr. Clay's influence gave Kentucky—a slaveholding State—to Harrison and Granger, the abolition candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency; and although this fiction, however grateful for this evidence of Mr. Clay's willingness and capacity to serve them, may not prefer his nomination as the Whig candidate for the Presidency, the tenor of the Rev. Mr. Wright's address shows that they have no such abhorrence to him as would prevent an amalgamation Clay ticket, after the fashion of Seward and Bradish. That Mr. Clay would have no insuperable objection to such a coalition, his ready union with his bitter antagonist, John Q. Adams, proves:

The Liberator says:

The Rev. Chester Wright speaks of the Kentucky Senator's mighty effort in the following strain:

"If any one event can be named, calculated to give to this cause a new and powerful influence than it has yet received, it is the pro-slavery speech which the great Mr. Clay lately delivered in the United States Senate Chamber. How lately was the doctrine proclaimed in the halls of Congress, that the commencement of debate on this subject would be the signal for the dissolution of the Union? Touch this subject, said, in substance, the wise men of the South—open debate in these halls on the subject of slavery—and our work is done. We quit these seats in a moment.—We go home to our constituents, and tell them the splendid fabric of our Government is overthrown. The barriers of the Constitution are broken down. The Union is dissolved, and we must provide a Government for ourselves. And now what do we behold! The great champion, the very Goliath of Southern institutions, opening the grand debate on this very subject on the floor of the Senate; which, to his immortal honor, and that of the green mountain State, William Slade had the prominent privilege of opening in the House of Representatives during the last year's session. Yes! we hear Henry Clay open the debate on the very subject of Mr. Slade's resolution—the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia—and declaring his belief that it ought not to have been opened before. True, he comes out on the wrong side; but no matter. Discussion is what we want. Let falsehood gird up her loins, and buckle on her armor, and grapple with truth. We fear not the result. We have reason to rejoice, too, that this grand debate, which we trust in God will never be closed till the last fetter is knocked from the American slave, was opened in the grandest council on the globe, by the giant of that body. For what has this giant produced? What has he put forth to his country and the world against the Abolition of slaveholding? An intelligent schoolboy, among the Abolitionists of the Green Mountains, might soon dispose of this mighty speech of which Mr. Clay himself may live to be most heartily ashamed.

Proscription—The Boston Post sums up the proscription account by a few lines from the Hampshire Republican, thus:

Our friend Mann, of the Hampshire Republican, always speaks to the point when he talks—par example:

"When the Federalists yelp 'proscription' against the Democratic party, just hush the fact in their teeth, that the Federal Whigs of New York have removed EIGHT HUNDRED AND SEVENTY Democrats from office within four months! If this fact does not stop their impudence, tell them that Governor Ritner of Pennsylvania was elected in December, 1835, and in May, 1836, he had REMOVED EVERY DEMOCRAT FROM OFFICE IN THE STATE!"

Whig Extravagance.—The Whig party are making a great ado, against the Administration of the General Government, for the increase of expenditures within a few years past. In our State, how stands the case? Why, during the last year of the administration of Governor Ray, the civil expenses for the same objects amount to ninety-eight thousand dollars; making an increase of more than one-half under the present Whig administration. This is Whiggery in practice; while at the same time the Whigs are advocating economy in the theory. The people are already experiencing some bitter fruits of Whig doctrines, and will at the proper time, shake off these high tax fleeces, gatherers, who are like the leech, sucking the life's blood from the very vitals of the State.—[Indiana Gazette.

Mr. Kimberly, who was elected by the Legislature of Connecticut, Senator in Congress, as successor of Mr. Niles, has resigned, in consequence of ill health. The Legislature meet in a few days, when a choice will be made. Of course, no one but a Whig will be elected. Roger Sherman, is spoken of as the choice of the Whigs.

The Gazette uses this emphatic language: "Drive from the Whig ranks the Abolitionists of Vermont, Maine, Massachusetts, N. York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, and what hope could there be of a Whig vote for President in these States?"

The number of victims to accident in the coal mines of Liege within the last seven years has been 213 killed, and 83 wounded.